

## Woman's Greatest Trouble

Big Sandy, Tenn.—Mrs. Lucy Cantrell, of this place, says: "Every two weeks, I had to go to bed and stay there several days. I suffered untold misery. Nothing seemed to help me, until I tried Cardui, the woman's tonic. Although I had been afflicted with womanly weakness for seven years, Cardui helped me more than anything else ever did. It is surely the best tonic for women on earth." Weakness is woman's greatest trouble. Cardui is woman's greatest medicine, because it overcomes that weakness and brings back strength. In the past 50 years, Cardui helped over a million women. Try it for your troubles, today.

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## REASON OF SMALL FAMILY

In Large Communities the Struggle for Existence Already is Much Too Severe.

It must be remembered that as increase of population progresses, the mere fact of increase creates new conditions. These in turn may check or destroy earlier tendencies. Thus, out of the great increase in population in our time has come already at least one significant fact. This may be termed "the pressure of population." It may be defined as the general instinctive realization of large numbers. Expression of this realization appears in the decreasing belief that personal responsibility rests upon the individual to rear a large family, or even, in many cases, to become a parent. Mere numbers—the pressure of humanity on all sides, especially in the large cities—constitute ever-present evidence to the average man and woman that there are people enough, and the struggle for existence is too severe already to be increased by unnecessary burdens. In consequence, there has arisen a rather remarkable and widespread tendency, now clearly evident in most of the larger communities of Europe, voluntarily to limit the family. The effect of this tendency is most marked in France, where it has produced a present state of equilibrium of population liable to be changed at any time into a positive national decrease. Limitation of family has also appeared in other parts of the world and has caused much concern in Australia, where a very small total white population is shown. It should not be overlooked, however, in connection with the apparently exceptional problem presented by Australia, that the southern continent seems never to have sustained a large population. The aborigines of Austria, New Zealand and Tasmania were not numerous, and those that remain are dying out so rapidly as to suggest a very frail racial grasp upon existence.—The Atlantic.

## FISH STORY FROM KANSAS

Tannic Acid From the Autumn Leaves Makes the Finny Tribe an Easy Prey.

Two years ago a curious paragraph went the rounds of the press. It stated that an analysis of the water in the Maries du Cygne river revealed the presence of tannic acid. No cause was assigned. But Big Stranger, a limpid stream that gurgles across the northeast corner of Kansas and pours its gossip into the Kaw, held this secret nine years ago, and local residents kept mum and profited accordingly. Now, the fourth time in 14 seasons, that same tannic acid is troubling Big Stranger's waters until they run black as ink; and cat, carp, bass and buffalo in a coma, but entirely edible, are crowding the banks, their heads uplifted in quest of air. The tannic acid, drawn from autumn leaves which recent high winds deposited in the stream, drives the fish to the surface, where they collect in riffles or fresh water inlets, or try to climb the banks. Thus they are easy prey, and are taken out in nets, scooped up with shovels, and taken to market or gathered into the salted fish supply of the community. Big Stranger, which is well wooded and generally steep banked, carries the biggest fish stock in its part of the state and has no known rival in the tannic acid feat.

## Good Big Job.

Several New York school teachers recently paid a visit to Bloomingdale Insane asylum and were approached by a gentleman who showed them about the grounds. In the course of his remarks he dwelt with particular emphasis on the fact that some insane people were of such cunning that one could not discover their condition except by some strange remark let fall by chance.

After two pleasant hours spent in the company of their guide the teachers were about to return, when one of them, wishing to take a not too abrupt leave, remarked:

"Time must pass slowly here for you among so many lunatics."  
"There is where you are wrong," replied the man. "I am engaged five hours a day in my life work."

"How interesting!" cooed the teachers.  
The man produced a roll of manuscript.

"See, I am making an index to Webster's dictionary."

## Overheated Rooms.

"Why go south?" a convalescent was asked by a writer for the New York Evening Post. "Don't you think a cold climate would be more likely to brace you up?" Oh, I'm not going south to escape the cold," was the reply. "I'm going to escape the heat." A cryptic saying, but it embodies a simple truth. For it is only by going south that one can escape the most depressing of all forms of heat—the heat of overheated rooms. Overheating is the normal thing in all places where people are gathered together—in restaurants, theaters, railway cars, churches, libraries, and, for that matter, in private houses as well.

## Rather Late.

"Does that young man who calls on your daughter stay very late?"  
"Rather. It's got so that I have to use the back door when I start out for work in the morning so as not to interrupt them saying good-by to each other in the hall."

## ROMEO CAUGHT IN CHIMNEY

Curious Antics of a Breton Lover Arouse Excitement in Village in Brittany.

This story comes straight from Morlaix, a very modern place in Brittany. Our Romeo, like Chaucer's hero, was caught in the chimney. He was going to his sweetheart, instead of running away from her. The pretty Juliette was a distance of some seven miles from his home. The enamored Romeo tramped it on foot all that distance. At night he reached the house, and called, but got no answer. As the door was shut he decided to try the roof. On the roof he found the chimney, and it seemed to him that was quite wide enough to let him down. He descended for some distance, but then, as he came near the fireplace, the chimney narrowed. He slipped and got in a narrow neck. Here he was caught, unable to move up or down. Before long he felt a suffocating sensation. If the thing lasted much longer it would be the end of him. He could stand it no more. After groaning he yelled, and he belched so well that not only was his sweetheart disturbed in her slumbers, but the whole village was excited.

The nearest chimney-sweep was called, but he could not help him out. The gendarmes woke up the mayor, and he, with all the notables of the place, went to look. They consulted among them, and the only way to liberate the captive lover was to pull down part of the chimney. This was done by some masons, and he was presently released, but before being allowed his freedom a police report was drawn up, with a view to inflicting a series of fines for breaking into a private inclosure, damaging other people's property, waking up the authorities unnecessarily, and causing a public scandal. Poor Romeo was very sad when it was all over.—Paris Correspondence, London Telegraph.

## ROTHSCHILD OF THE EAST

Mitsui Family of Japan Is Famous for Unfulfilled Honor of Their Name.

The Mitsui family of Japan have been called the Rothschilds of the East; but while the fame of the latter has gone abroad over the world, says the Atlantic Monthly, the Mitsuis have remained practically unknown except to a few western merchants who have had extensive dealings with the Orient.

The European family owes its great renown to the fact that for a century there has been no slightest stain upon its commercial honor. But its career, it should be remembered, has been passed in a world where business itself has been held in honor; while the Mitsuis, engaged in a pursuit utterly condemned by public sentiment, for three centuries, in spite of the demoralizing influence of the social ban, have been trusted by government and people alike and have kept the honor of their name unstained. Now, thanks to the new spirit animating the nation, they no longer stand so conspicuously alone.

Other great commercial families are being ranged with this one, their members not only enrolled among the peers of the realm, but ranking with the merchant princes of the west as exponents of all that is honorable in the conduct of mercantile affairs. To their number are yearly being added many of the Samirai, or nightly chivalry of old, who once scorned all contact with trade, but who are now returning to bring to the rescue of their country the fine sense of honor in which they were educated under the ancient regime. That they will eventually succeed in their task, backed as they are by the instinct of common honesty pervading the rank and file, there can be no manner of doubt.

## Apparatus for Finding Water.

The hazel twig as a water finder has been supplanted by a remarkable invention, consisting of a simple apparatus. The principle on which the instrument works is the measuring of the strength of electric currents between the earth and the atmosphere. These are always strongest in the vicinity of subterranean water courses, the flowing waters of which are charged with electricity to a certain degree. The apparatus takes the form of a box-shaped instrument fixed on a tripod, with a dial on which a needle is used to indicate the presence of water. If the needle remains stationary it may be taken for granted that no subterranean spring exists; the spot where the greatest movement of the needle is obtained is that where well boring operations should be made.

## How to Clean Tapestry.

Shake the tapestry gently but well to remove loose dirt and then immerse it in a cleansing fluid composed as follows. Take four ounces of soap to a quart of water and boil it until it becomes a jelly; then divide this equally in two tubs of hot water, adding a cup of bran to each tub to prevent the colors from running. It is best to sew the bran in cheese cloth bags, so that it will not stick to the fabric.

After washing the tapestry alternately in the two tubs, rinse in water strongly flavored with vinegar (to prevent colors fading) and dry.  
After the heavier weight of the water is out, stiffen with a thin boiled starch and iron quickly on the wrong side with a rather hot iron.

THE PRINCESS THEATRE  
A GOOD PLACE TO GO

When you come to town bring the family and let them see the show.

Matinee Daily 2 O'clock to 5:20  
EVENING 7 TO 10:20

Admission - - - 10 Cts  
Children - - - 5 Cts

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For Men who Shave. Antiseptic, Healing and Soothing. ASK FOR SAMPLE.

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Tobacco Trunks and Screws, Engine and Boiler Oils of all Kinds, Brass and Iron Castings, Etc. Gasoline Engines Repaired. Gear Cutting a Specialty. Telephone us your wants, we will please you. ALL WORK GUARANTEED.  
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Have, Constant Remedy for Stomach and Bowel Disorders. NEVER FAIL TO CURE. Safe! Speedy! Satisfactory! Guaranteed or Money Refunded. Best prepared for \$1.00 per box. Will send them on trial, to be paid for when relieved. Samples Free. If your druggist does not have them send your order to the UNITED MEDICAL CO., BOX 74, LANGFORD, PA.

Sold in Hopkinsville by the Anderson-Fowler Drug Co. Incorporated.

## For Women Who Care

Of course you use an antiseptic in your family and in the care of your own person, and you want the best.  
Instead of what you have been using such as liquid or tablet antiseptics or peroxide, won't you please try Paxtine, a concentrated antiseptic powder to be dissolved in water as needed.  
Paxtine is more economical, more cleansing, more germicidal and more healing than anything you ever used.

**Paxtine**  
ANTISEPTIC

In the toilet—to cleanse and whiten the teeth, remove tartar and prevent decay. To disinfect the mouth, destroy disease germs, and purify the breath. To keep artificial teeth and bridgework clean and odorless. To remove nicotine from the teeth and purify the breath after smoking. To eradicate perspiration odors by sponge bathing.

As a medicinal agent for local treatment of feminine ills where pelvic catarrh, inflammation and ulceration exist, nothing equals hot douches of Paxtine. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. has been regularly advising their patients to use it because of its extraordinary cleansing, healing and germicidal power. For this purpose alone Paxtine is worth its weight in gold. Also for nasal catarrh, sore throat, inflamed eyes, cuts and wounds. All druggists, 25 and 50 cents a box. Write for testimonials of 31 women free on request.  
THE PAXTON TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.

## IMMENSE POWER OF WEALTH

Ingenious Writer Shows What World's Six Richest Men Could Do if They Combined.

In the Strand Magazine appears a unique article with the title, "What Six Rich Men Could Do." The author has taken as the world's six richest men John D. Rockefeller, Pierpont Morgan, Astor, Lord Strathcona, Andrew Carnegie and Lord Rothschild. He calculates that between them they own \$5,000,000,000. What might they do with such a sum if they combined forces? What things could they not achieve with \$5,000,000,000? Suppose they were aggressive and inclined to wage war. They could put 1,000,000 men in the field and maintain them for ten years, perhaps for twenty. The American Revolutionary war cost \$700,000,000. The wars with Napoleon from 1790 to 1815 cost Great Britain \$3,250,000,000. The Crimean war cost \$150,000,000 for two years. The South African war cost England \$1,250,000,000. The rich sextet could have borne the costliest of these wars and had a good sum over.

If they turned their attention to the sea they could with half their capital build a fleet that would be unique, overpowering, irresistible. The biggest fleet in the world—that of Great Britain—could probably be duplicated for \$1,000,000,000. Again these invincible six could give \$100 each to every man, woman, and child in the British Isles. They could buy all the automobiles in the world, and then have enough left over to purchase the Panama and Suez canals, and after that sufficient to buy up British shipping. These are a few of the startling things these six elderly gentlemen could do with their combined wealth if they only possessed the requisite audacity, imagination and agreement.

## AMERICAN MUSIC ISN'T BAD

David Bispham Says Much of It Compares Well With Best of Foreign Compositions.

At a recent recital which he gave in Carnegie hall, David Bispham said: "There is just as much bad music written abroad as there is in this country, only we do not always hear it. When we get foreign music we always seek the best. We buy the works of the best composers and we give no attention to any others. Here at home we hear all that is published. We cannot avoid the bad if we would. We hear it on the streets in spite of ourselves, and we grow to think, unless we take pains to study American music, that the most of it is poor. This is not true. Some of it is very bad, but much of it is as good as that written by the best foreign composers."

In proof of his faith in the good quality of American music Mr. Bispham makes it a rule to devote a portion of each of his programs to the work of American composers. While all of his audience may not agree with him that these songs equal the best of the foreign works, it certainly should be an inspiration to American composers to have so excellent an artist place such faith in them and prove his faith by giving their works the benefit of his renditions. Mr. Bispham laments the prevalence of ragtime, and urges his audiences to lend all their influence toward its abolishment. To him music is worthless unless taken with sufficient seriousness to express a lofty, or at least an intelligent, idea.

## Mountain in the Sky.

Probably few persons are aware that somewhere, many miles away from this earth, an enormous mountain twenty miles high is flying through space. This mountain is known astronomically as the planet Eros. The ordinary man has long taken it for granted that all the planets are more or less round in shape. The small planet Eros, however, is an exception to this rule. According to the latest astronomical information it is a mere mountain in space, "without form and void," and as it turns upon its axis first one corner and then another is presented to view. These small worlds (few are over ten or twenty miles across) are not large enough to have sufficient gravity to draw their structure into symmetry and remain as when launched into space—mammoth meteorites. A tantalizing fact for astronomers is that Eros passed close to us about Jan. 24, 1894—before the planet was recognized—and that quite so near an approach is not due again till 1975.

## His Own Idea.

Walter Wyman, surgeon general of the United States public health service, was at one time visited by the then principal representative of Tammany in congress. While waiting for some papers to be brought to his desk relative to the subject of the congressman's visit, the surgeon general sought to draw his visitor's attention to the importance and effectiveness of the public health work of the service by handing him a rather large bound volume containing public health reports for the year just ended. Upon the arrival of the expected papers, Dr. Wyman turned again to his visitor, naturally expecting some encouraging comment. To his surprise he found the representative of America's foremost commonwealth balancing the unopened volume upon his palm. Meeting the interrogative glance of the surgeon general, he solemnly remarked: "Great cat, general! If you dropped that on a man it would kill him, wouldn't it?"

## Hopkinsville Market Quotations.

Corrected March 16, 1912.

## RETAIL GROCERY PRICES.

Country lard, good color and clean 12½c per pound.  
Country bacon, 12½c per pound.  
Black-eyed peas, \$4.00 per bushel.  
Country shoulders, 10c per pound.  
Country hams, 18c per pound.  
Irish potatoes, \$1.60 per bushel.  
Northern eating Rural potatoes, \$1.60 per bushel.  
Texas eating onions, \$1.75 per bushel.  
Red eating onions, \$1.75 per bushel.  
Dried Navy beans, \$3.25 per bushel.  
Cabbage, 4 cents a pound.  
Dried Lima beans, 10c per pound.  
Country dried apples, 12½c per pound.  
Daisy cream cheese, 25c per pound.  
Full cream brick cheese, 25c per pound.  
Full cream Limberger cheese, 25c per pound.  
Popcorn, dried on ear, 2c per pound.  
Fresh Eggs 35c per doz.  
Choice lots fresh, well-worked country butter, in pound prints, 30c.

## FRUITS.

Lemons, 25c per dozen.  
Navel Oranges, 30c, 40c, per doz.  
Bananas, 15c and 20c doz.  
New York State apples \$5.00 to \$6.00 per barrel.

## Cash Price Paid For Produce.

## POULTRY.

Dressed hens, 12½c per pound.  
Dressed cocks, 7c per pound.  
Live hens, 10c per pound; live cocks, 8c per pound; live turkeys, 13c per pound.

## ROOTS, HIDES, WOOL AND TALLOW.

Prices paid by wholesale dealers to butchers and farmers:  
Roots—Southern ginseng, \$5.75 lb.  
"Golden Seal" yellow root, \$1.35 lb.  
Mayapple, 3½; pink root, 12c and 13c.  
Tallow—No. 1, 4½; No. 2, 4c.  
Wool—Burry, 10c to 17c; Clear Grease, 21c medium, tub washed 23c to 30c; coarse, dingy, tub washed 18c.  
Feathers—Prime white goose, 50c; dark and mixed old goose, 15c to 30c; gray mixed, 15c to 30c; white duck, 22c to 35c, new.

Hides and Skins—These quotations are for Kentucky hides. Southern green hides 8c. We quote assorted lots dry flint, 12c to 14c. 9-10 better demand.

Dressed geese, 11c per pound for choice lots, live 5½.

Fresh country eggs, 25 cents per dozen.

Fresh country butter 25c lb.

A good demand exists for spring chickens, and choice lots of fresh country butter.

## HAY AND GRAIN.

Choice timothy hay, \$25.00  
No. 1 timothy hay, \$26.00  
Choice clover hay, \$22.00  
No. 1 clover hay, \$22.00  
Clean, bright straw hay, \$8.00  
Alfalfa hay, \$22.00  
White seed oats, 68c  
Black seed oats, 68c  
Mixed seed oats, 68c  
No. 2 white corn, 79c  
No. 2 mixed corn, 68c  
Winter wheat bran, \$28.00  
Chops, \$4.00.

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MARCH 18.

MONDAY NIGHT, MARCH 18  
**EDWARD ELLIOTT,**  
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